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# Foreign

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# CROPS AND MARKETS

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SWEDEN DEVELOPS NEW  
TOBACCO VARIETY

The Swedish Plant Breeding Institute at Svalöf has successfully developed a new tobacco variety of greatly improved flavor. Some tobacco specialists believe that the new leaf could make up 10-15 percent of cigarette blends with no reduction in quality. Use on this scale would increase manufacturing requirements for domestic leaf from the .5 million pounds used at present to 2.2 million pounds. However, an expansion of this size does not appear likely.

VENEZUELAN BURLEY  
ACREAGE CUT

Venezuelan tobacco growers report that the acreage of Burley tobacco will be smaller in the coming season. Tobacco manufacturers have more than adequate stocks, resulting in smaller contracted acreage. Growers also report that the contract price for Burley, to be planted in October, is down about 20 percent from the 1956-57 crop.

CUBA SHIPS BURLEY TO  
U. S. FOR RE-DRYING

During the period January-September 1957 Cuba shipped about 600,000 pounds of Burley tobacco to the United States to be re-dried. The principal importer states that this tobacco is not for use by U.S. manufacturers. Most of it already has been re-exported to Cuba and the Netherlands.

Cuba has been producing limited quantities of Burley - somewhat more than one million pounds - mainly for use in domestic cigarettes. There are currently no re-drying facilities in the country, but it has been reported that plans for their construction are being made. This indicates that production for domestic use and export may be expanded.

IRISH TOBACCO STOCKS  
CONTINUE TO DECLINE

Ireland's stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in bonded warehouses were 25 million pounds on June 30, 1957, equivalent to about 20 months usings. This represents a sharp decline from the 31 million pounds held on June 30, 1955.

However, during the first six-months of 1957, imports of leaf at 3.4 million pounds were up substantially from the 1.9 million imported in the first half of 1956. Nearly 90 percent of 1957 leaf imports were from the United States which has been the primary source of supply in the past.

# DENMARK'S IMPORTS LOWER IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1957

Imports of tobacco for consumption into Denmark declined from 12.3 million pounds in the first half of 1956 to 11.0 million in the first half of 1957. Imports of U. S. leaf dropped from 6.8 million pounds to 5.6 over the same period. Reports indicate that the apparent decline is not especially significant as the relatively large imports last year were the result of rebuilding factory leaf stocks.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Denmark, imports by country of origin,  
January-June 1956 and 1957

Country of origin	January-June	January-June
	1956	1957
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
United States.....	6,817	5,580
Brazil.....	2,398	2,045
Indonesia.....	1,171	1,284
Other.....	1,878	2,135
Total.....	12,264	11,044

Source: Foreign Trade of Denmark, June 1956

## CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION RISING IN CUBA

Cuban consumption of domestic cigarettes and cigars were larger during the first six-months of 1957 than in the same period a year earlier. This continues the trend of increasing cigarette consumption that has been evident in recent years. In addition to domestic, about 145 million imported cigarettes were consumed in the first six-months of 1957.

Domestic cigar consumption - 167 million - in the first half of 1957 was the highest since the first half of 1953 when 174 million were smoked.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Cuba, consumption of domestic products,  
January-June 1956 and 1957

Tobacco products	January-June	January-June
	1956	1957
Cigarettes (million pieces).....	4,771	4,953
Cigars (million pieces):	161	167
Other (1,000 pounds)....	46	38



## MORE BURLEY TO BE TRIED IN RHODESIA

The Rhodesian Tobacco Journal reports that although trial crops of Burley tobacco were grown in Southern Rhodesia this season, there has not been enough produced to reach firm conclusions about its potential. Experiments to date are encouraging and lead to the belief that this type could become a profitable crop.

Some fire-cured producers in the Shamva area plan to try Burley in the coming season due to dissatisfaction with fire-cured. The fire-cured crop for this area returned an average price equal to 22.4 U. S. cents per pound this year which was not conducive to increased production.

The Rhodesia Tobacco Association has recommended Burley trials in this area and there is considerable sentiment in the Federation for increasing production for export of types other than flue-cured, thus lessening dependence on the latter. From 2-2.5 million pounds of Burley is at present produced in Nyasaland.

## NYASALAND'S FLUE-CURED CROP LOW IN 1957

Total sales of flue-cured tobacco in Nyasaland this year were only about 3.0 million pounds, 1.1 million below 1956 sales. Average prices in 1957, however, were equal to 31.8 U. S. cents per pound, about 5.8 U. S. cents above last year's average. The short crop was somewhat of a disappointment to buyers who had earlier estimated requirements of Nyasaland flue-cured at about 6.8 million pounds this season.

## INCREASED TOBACCO TAXES EXPECTED IN THE NETHERLANDS

The Dutch press reports that the government is considering an increase in the turnover tax rate for tobacco products. Sales of cigarettes and cigars showed significant gains during the last fiscal year but cigar sales are dependent to some extent upon earlier tax concessions.

## MEXICO'S 1957 LATEST ESTIMATE OF SUGAR CROP

The production of Mexico's sugar is now reported as 1,017 thousand metric tons, ~~tel quel~~, instead of 1,117 thousand metric tons of which 17,171 metric tons are raw and the remainder of 999,829 metric tons is refined. The raw sugar converts to 19 thousand short tons and the refined to 1,168 thousand short tons, raw equivalent, making a total of 1,187 thousand short tons.

GUATEMALA AUTHORIZES  
280,000 BUSHELLS WHEAT IMPORTS

The Guatemalan Minister of Economy has authorized the importation during the months of September and October, 1957 of 76,026 quintals (279,342 bushels) of hard spring wheat flour, first patent, conforming to the following specifications:

Moisture content.....14% maximum  
Protein content.....13.6% minimum  
Ash content..... 0.47% maximum

Imports under this authorization are chargeable exclusively to Guatemala's quota under the International Wheat Agreement and are to be distributed as follows:

Commercial bakers.....41,358 quintals (151,962 bushels)  
Commercial importers.....27,668 quintals (101,660 bushels)  
Government stocks..... 7,000 quintals (25,720 bushels)

The last previous flour quota was for the months of June and July. This means there was no quota in August. The stocks on hand at the end of July were considered adequate for meeting the domestic requirements for August.

Crop conditions  
in Argentina

Cereal crops and linseed in Argentina are making slow but healthy growth. Cereal acreage is about 10 percent less than last year, although more than the normal acreage has been or is being broken for corn, linseed, and peanuts. A slightly smaller acreage of sunflower is being planted than last year. Ever increasing numbers of livestock will put great pressure on the pastures until cereal and linseed stubble begins to become available in November. If weather conditions become poor, however, some of the cereals may have to be pastured instead of waiting to harvest them as grain.

PORTUGAL FORESEES 20 PERCENT  
INCREASE IN OLIVE OIL OUTPUT

Portugal's olive oil production from 1957-crop olives is forecast officially at 114,344 metric tons, one-fifth larger than the 94,499 tons produced from the 1956 crop.

As of mid-September olive trees were showing their first attacks of the dacus fly, but the weather reportedly had been unfavorable for the rapid development of this pest. Olives continued to fall prematurely in some regions more than others, but generally not more than usual.



# ITALY INCREASES IMPORTS OF BUTTER

Italy's imports of butter during the first 5 months of 1957 were considerably heavier than those of comparable 1956. So far this year, Italy has imported more than 11 million pounds as compared to a little over 5 million pounds last year. Principal suppliers this year have been Australia (3.4 million pounds), New Zealand, Austria and the Netherlands (2.0 million pounds each).

# FRENCH 1957 MILK PRODUCTION FORECAST

Based on milk production estimates for the first 6 months of the year, total French milk production (cow) for 1957 is forecast at 45.4 billion pounds. During January - June 1957, production totaled 20.5 billion pounds, 8 percent over the 1956 period, due to more favorable weather and pasture conditions.

The French have set a production goal of 54.5 billion pounds which they hope to reach by 1961.

# UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA LOSING EXPORT EGG MARKET

The U. K. has been South Africa's major customer for shell eggs. Because of increased production in the U. K., brought about by a subsidy program, South Africa's exports have declined. The Egg Control Board, which handles egg exports for South African producers, claims to have lost SAE 500,000 so far in 1957 and is advising poultry producers to reduce their flocks by 15 to 20 percent.

# NEW ZEALAND'S MILK PRODUCTION DOWN IN 1956-57

Production of milk in New Zealand for the 1956-57 season is estimated at 11.2 billion pounds, or about 2 percent under the 1955-56 season. This decline was reflected in a reduction in the quantity of milk used in the manufacture of both butter and cheese. Butter production amounted to 442 million pounds compared with the 1955-56 output of 455 million pounds. The recent downward trend in cheese production continued, and in 1956-57 was 211.5 million pounds, compared with 215.7 million pounds in the earlier year. Dried skim milk reached the record level of 113.3 million pounds, an increase of approximately 34.0 million pounds over last season.

The quantity of butter available for export in 1956-57 is put at 351.8 million pounds, or about 18.2 million pounds less than in 1955-56. Principal destinations other than the U. K. were Western Germany, The Republic of the Philippines, Jamaica and Italy. Cheese exports are estimated at 192.6 million pounds, compared with 198.5 million pounds in 1955-56.

# U. S. IMPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND BEEF INCREASE

U. S. imports of New Zealand beef, which had dropped from a high of 59 million pounds in 1952 to 4 million pounds in 1956, have increased sharply in recent months. A large increase in imports of frozen boneless beef for manufacturing has accounted for this. However, imports of boneless beef have leveled off. Total beef imports from New Zealand are expected to be less than 20 million pounds in 1957.

The rise in the value of beef imports from New Zealand was offset by a drop in imports of other meat and meat products. During the first half of 1956, U. S. imports of meat and meat products from New Zealand totaled 13 million dollars, as compared to 11 million dollars during the same period of 1957.

## BEEF AND VEAL: U. S. Imports from New Zealand 1952-56, and January-June 1956-57 (Product Weight)

Year	Beef		Veal		Total
	Carcass	Boneless	Carcass		
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>		<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1952.....	50,598	8,206	9		58,813
1953.....	1,884	434	18		2,336
1954.....	105	1,012	3		1,120
1955.....	127	2,468	10		2,605
1956.....	199	4,012	4		4,215
1956 Jan-June...	15	1,294	1		1,310
1957 Jan-June...	246	8,994	4		9,244

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census

# U. S. MEAT IMPORTS RISE

U. S. meat imports have risen during the past few months, due to strong demand and to lower livestock numbers in the United States. Imports of frozen boneless beef and veal from New Zealand and canned beef from Argentina have increased sharply. In addition, larger quantities of beef and veal are entering the United States in the form of slaughter and feeder cattle from Canada and Mexico.

However, these rises are not expected to push imported meat consumption above the level of 1952. At that time, 1.7 percent of all meat consumed in the United States was imported, either as meat or on the hoof. These imports dropped until they reached a low 0.7 percent of all U. S. meat consumption in 1956. Record meat production in the United States from 1953 to 1956 discouraged imports. The United States is now on the downward trend of its cattle cycle, with less meat production expected in 1957 and in 1958. Increased imports of beef and veal are to be expected during this period of low production to help the American consumer maintain his high level of meat consumption.

Meat 1/: United States Net Imports, as a percent of Total Consumption  
1952-1956

Item	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	- - - - - Million pounds - - - - -				
Meat Imports <u>1/</u> .....	502:	438:	415:	403:	360
Meat Exports <u>1/</u> .....	149:	151:	122:	137:	184
Net Imports .....	353:	287:	293:	266:	176
Meat Equivalent of Live Animals					
Imported <u>2/</u> .....	44:	54:	30:	82:	29
Net Imports Meat and Live Animals (as meat equivalent) .....	397:	341:	323:	341:	205
U. S. Meat Consumption .....	22,994:	24,688:	25,214:	26,896:	28,056
Net Imports as percent of Consumption ....	1.7:	1.4:	1.3:	1.3:	0.7
Meat Imports per Person <u>3/</u> (lbs.) .....	2.5:	2.2:	2.1:	2.1:	1.2

1/ Includes beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, fresh, frozen, chilled, canned, preserved and processed. Excludes variety meats, lard, horse meat and poultry, carcass weight equivalent.

2/ Calculated on a basis of 54 percent dressing percentage for cattle, 76 for hogs and 45 pounds carcass weight for sheep. Excludes imports of breeding and dairy cattle.

3/ Including meat equivalent of live animals imported.

## ITALY PROMOTES LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

The Italian Government has recently taken action to increase livestock production. Under the provisions of the "Special Five Year Livestock Program" which was passed last year, a plan for the first two fiscal years, 1957-58 and 1958-59, has been announced. It provides for the improvement of beef cattle through new breeding centers and extension work aimed at improving feeding and breeding techniques. Artificial insemination centers will also be established throughout Italy.

In addition, a bill is now under consideration to set aside a revolving fund equivalent to 8 million dollars acquired by the sale of cotton, soybean oil, and other agricultural commodities from the United States under the provisions of Public Law 480. This fund would be used to aid farmers to purchase meat animals, improve the processing and marketing of meat, and to institutions providing agricultural credit. All loans would be repaid at interest rates no lower than those paid by the Italian Government to the United States on the P. L. 480 loans.

Although progress has been made in developing the Italian livestock industry, production and consumption is still low. During 1956, Italians consumed only an average of 45 pounds of meat perperson. In some areas of Southern Italy, average meat consumption is less than 15 pounds per person yearly.

## U. S. WOOL IMPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA DECLINE

The United States, with imports of 50.6 million pounds of raw wool (actual weight), ranked seventh among countries importing wool from Australia during the 1956-57 season. Other leading importers of Australian wool were: United Kingdom, 332.0 million pounds; Japan, 237.7; France, 222.0; Italy, 131.3; Belgium, 110.1; and West Germany, 95.7.

Shipments to the U. S. were down about 20 percent in comparison with 1955-56 shipments. The drop in U. S. imports is largely a reflection of lower mill use and slightly larger CCC sales.

## U. S. LARD EXPORTS DOWN 19 PERCENT

U. S. exports of lard during January-August 1957 totaled approximately 350 million pounds compared with 432 million pounds shipped during the same period in 1956.

The decline was due to increased domestic use of lard in shortening, higher prices, and reduced Public Law 480 sales.

U. S. lard prices, which had been running above those a year ago, dropped below last year's level near the end of September.



## SPAIN BUYS MEAT IN IRELAND

The Spanish Government has contracted for 5,000 tons of frozen and chilled meat from Ireland according to recent press dispatches. Deliveries (presumably to be mostly beef) are expected to begin soon.

Spain is importing frozen meat from Holland at the present time in an effort to hold down meat prices. During 1956, Spain imported 1,670 long tons of chilled and frozen meat from Ireland, but did not buy Irish meat in the first half of 1957.

The United States shipped 15,600 long tons of frozen beef to Spain in the first half of 1957. These shipments practically concluded two Public Law 480 programs for beef which were developed in late 1956 and early 1957.

## FRENCH PRUNE CROP LARGER

The 1957 dried prune crop in France is forecast at 6,500 short tons, or 1,500 tons more than last year's short crop of 5,000 tons. The 1957 forecast is, however, 13 percent below the 1950-54 average of 7,500 tons.

Earlier in the season the French trade had looked forward to a 10,000 ton pack from over 30,000 tons of fresh prunes. However, adverse weather in July and attacks of "monilia" which caused early dropping of fruit reduced the crop to about 20,000 tons, fresh basis.

As a result of the small French production and the exceptionally short Yugoslav crop last year, French imports of U. S. prunes in the 1956-57 season were the largest since prewar, amounting to 4,856 tons, according to French import statistics. U. S. prunes accounted for 77 percent of the 6,310 tons of prunes imported by France in 1956-57.

French importers believe that considerably fewer prunes will be purchased this season from the United States because of (a) the difficulty of obtaining import licenses and dollar credit, and (b) the somewhat larger supplies of French and Yugoslav prunes this year. However, Yugoslav exports to France this season may again be inadequate because the 1957 Yugoslav crop though larger than in 1956 is nevertheless much below average.

Mid-September prices for dried prunes of the 1957 French crop were quoted as follows: 50/60 -  $45\frac{1}{2}$  to  $50\frac{1}{2}$  cents, 60/70 -  $40\frac{1}{2}$  to  $44\frac{1}{2}$  cents, 70/80 -  $36\frac{1}{2}$  to 38 cents, and 80/90 -  $28\frac{1}{2}$  to  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, f.o.b. producing area, packed in 27.6 pound boxes (12.5 kilograms).

FRANCE: Supply and distribution of dried prunes,  
estimated 1956-57 and forecast 1957-58 seasons

	Estimated	Forecast
	1956-57	1957-58
	Short tons	Short tons
Beginning stocks, August 1.....:	300	1,100
Production.....:	5,000	6,500
Imports.....:	6,300	3,900
Total supply.....:	11,600	11,500
Exports.....:	400	400
Domestic consumption.....:	10,100	10,500
Ending stocks, July 31.....:	1/ 1,100	600
	11,600	11,500
Total distribution.....:		

1/ Mostly imported prunes

FRANCE: Imports and exports of dried prunes,  
1955-56 and 1956-57

Country	July-June	Aug.-July
	1955-56	1956-57
	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Imports</u>		
United States.....:	935	4,856
Yugoslavia.....:	1,900	1,401
Italy.....:	9	2
Others.....:	70	51
Total.....:	2,914	6,310
<u>Exports</u>		
Algeria.....:	207	323
Germany, Wn.....:	89	--
Finland.....:	54	--
Others.....:	124	67
	474	390



## Foreign Crops and Markets

NEAR RECORD IRANIAN DRIED APRICOT  
PRODUCTION INDICATED

The 1957 Iranian dried apricot pack is estimated at 11,000 short tons, a volume exceeded only by the record production of 1940. The estimate of the current crop is 22 percent larger than the volume for the past season and fully a third larger than the average production for the five-year period 1950-54. During 1957, growing conditions were ideal for the production of apricots, though the incidence of fungus disease is reported to have limited the volume harvested.

APRICOTS, DRIED, IRAN::Supply and distribution,  
1954, 1955 and 1956 estimates, 1957 forecast

Item	: 1954	: 1955	: 1956	: 1957
	: Forecast			
	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short
	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons
Production . . . . .	: 9,500	: 6,000	: 9,000	: 11,000
Beginning stocks . . . .	: 100	: 500	: 1,100	: 300
Total supply . . . . .	: 9,600	: 6,500	: 10,100	: 11,300
Exports . . . . .	: 8,000	: 4,600	: 9,000	: 10,000
Other disappearance . . .	: 1,000	: 800	: 800	: 800
End stocks . . . . .	: 600	: 1,100	: 300	: 500
Total disappearance . .	: 9,600	: 6,500	: 10,100	: 11,300

Germany continues in the role of principal customer for Iranian apricots, taking 59 percent of all exports during 1954-55, 39 percent in 1955-56, and approximately 40 percent of the shipments during the 6-month period August 23, 1956 through January 21, 1957. France has also become an increasingly important customer.

APRICOTS, DRIED, IRAN: Exports by country of destination,  
1954-55, 1955-56, and August, 1956-January 1957

Country	: 8/24/54-8/23/55	: 8/24/55-8/23/56	: 8/24/56-1/21/57
	: Short tons	: Short tons	: Short tons
France . . . . .	: 724	: 1,203	: 2,122
Germany . . . . .	: 4,749	: 1,807	: 2,553
Iraq . . . . .	: 659	: 839	: 546
Netherlands . . . .	: 878	: 307	: 733
United Kingdom . . .	: 691	: 296	: 139
United States . . . .	: 164	: --	: --
Other countries . . .	: 176	: 157	: 26
Total . . . . .	: 8,041	: 4,609	: 6,119

## SWEDEN HARVESTS SMALLER GRAIN CROP

The 1957 grain harvest in Sweden was smaller than the near-record 1956 crop. Breadgrain production is estimated to be 100,000 metric tons less than last year and coarse grains 370,000 tons less than the exceptionally large 1956 harvest.

The estimated wheat crop of 31.4 million bushels, together with relatively large carry-over stocks provides a surplus of about 6 million bushels of wheat for export. Some high protein wheat as well as some rye will probably be imported to admix with local grain for improvement of the baking quality of the flour. Imports of wheat during 1956-57 were about 2 million bushels and exports about 10 million bushels. Both imports and exports of rye were about 2 million bushels.

The protein quality of this year's crop is reported to be relatively low because of above-normal moisture during the growing season. Increased feeding of wheat and rye is therefore expected this season.

The coarse grain crop, though somewhat smaller than the very large out-turn last year, is still well above average. Barley, oats, and mixed grains are all below the 1956 level. Barley production of 26 million bushels is 7 percent below the 1956 crop despite a 10 percent increase in acreage. Oats production of 66 million bushels is down 17 percent due to reduced acreage and smaller yields.

## AUSTRALIA'S 1956-57 WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS NOW PLACED AT 129 MILLION BUSHELS

Latest available figures indicate that Australia's wheat and flour exports during 1956-57 (July-June) amounted to 129 million bushels grain equivalent compared with 102 million bushels in 1955-56. The all-time record was 155 million bushels in 1931-32. Other peak exports were 149 million bushels in 1932-33 and 143 million bushels in 1930-31. During the 5-year period (1934-35 through 1938-39) immediately preceding World War II, Australian exports averaged 106 million bushels annually.

Complete details on exports by countries of destination will not be available until late in 1957. But such data as are available reveal that the quantities in millions of bushels taken by the major overseas markets, with comparisons for 1955-56 shown in parentheses, were: United Kingdom, 34.5 (23.5); India, 23.3 (5.6); New Zealand and Dependencies, 10.9 (9.2); Ceylon, 8.3 (5.3); Malaya, 6.6 (7.5); West Germany, 6.5 (8.2); Pakistan, 6.5 (insignificant quantities); Indonesia, 5.3 (8.2); and Japan, 3.4 (11.3).

It is of interest to note that Australian exports were greatly increased in 1956-57 to the U.K., India, New Zealand, Ceylon and Pakistan. In addition, substantial gains were made in exports to France, the Sudan, Mauritius, the Arabian Peninsula and Aden, Burma, Thailand and various unspecified British areas. On the other hand, large reductions took place in exports to Japan, Indonesia, West Germany and Malaya. See table, page 15.

## WHEAT AND FLOUR: Australian exports by country of destination 1955-56 and 1956-57

Destination	1955-56			1956-57 1/		
	Wheat	Flour	Total	Wheat	Flour	Total
	- (Long tons, grain equivalent) -					
Europe:						
United Kingdom .....	548,030	82,505	630,535	783,081	139,905	922,986
Ireland .....	11,521	-	11,521	8,670	2/	8,670
France .....	-	-	-	39,581	2/	39,581
West Germany .....	219,554	-	219,554	172,919	2/	172,919
Czechoslovakia .....	-	-	-	18,005	2/	18,005
Poland .....	49,868	-	49,868	2/	2/	2/
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus .....	49,602	-	49,602	19,550	2/	19,550
Others .....	931	1,207	2,138	2/	2/	2/
Total .....	879,506	83,712	963,218	1,041,806	139,905	1,181,711
Africa:						
Egypt .....	-	3,308	3,308	2/	2/	2/
Sudan .....	-	17,730	17,730	3/	35,377	35,377
Mauritius .....	-	15,563	15,563	3/	33,799	33,799
Mozambique .....	25,963	404	26,367	29,290	2/	29,290
British East Africa .....	9,893	6,349	16,242	3/	3/	3/
Rhodesia & Nyasaland .....	47,012	2,081	49,093	51,049	3/	51,049
Others .....	-	1,799	1,799	2/	2/	2/
Total .....	82,868	47,234	130,102	80,339	69,176	149,515
Asia:						
Syria .....	73,570	-	73,570	2/	2/	2/
Lebanon .....	16,699	-	16,699	2/	2/	2/
Iraq .....	69,239	-	69,239	68,926	2/	68,926
Iran .....	15,798	2,513	18,311	2/	2/	2/
Jordan .....	11,400	-	11,400	2/	2/	2/
Arabian Peninsula .....	5,268	21,417	26,685	2/	38,379	38,079
Aden .....	888	22,609	23,497	2/	27,543	27,543
India .....	149,191	-	149,191	623,421	10	623,431
Pakistan .....	-	438	438	172,842	3/	172,842
Ceylon .....	-	142,351	142,351	3/	222,792	222,792
Burma .....	3,744	15,689	19,433	3/	30,367	30,367
Thailand .....	-	19,457	19,457	2/	21,738	21,738
Malaya .....	22,694	178,241	200,935	16,935	159,071	176,006
Indonesia .....	-	220,280	220,280	2/	142,430	142,430
Philippines .....	-	9,646	9,646	2/	2/	2/
Hong Kong .....	25,106	8,393	33,499	3/	11,087	11,087
Japan .....	301,638	1,346	302,984	91,801	2/	91,801
Others .....	1,123	2,355	3,478	2/	2/	2/
Total .....	696,358	644,735	1,341,093	973,925	653,917	1,627,842
Oceania:						
New Zealand & Dependencies ..	243,091	3,066	246,157	292,377	3/	292,377
Australian Dependencies .....	-	6,977	6,977	3/	3/	3/
Br. Western Pacific Islands ..	-	19,309	19,309	3/	13,333	13,333
Fr. Pacific Islands .....	480	9,941	10,421	4/	4/	4/
Others .....	-	-	-	2/	2/	2/
Total .....	243,571	39,293	282,864	292,377	13,333	305,710
Miscellaneous:						
British West Indies .....	-	4,477	4,477	3/	3/	3/
British Areas, n.e.c. ....	444	455	899	48,258	43,681	91,939
French Areas, unspecified ...	-	-	-	-	13,110	13,110
Others, unspecified .....	149	223	372	46,550	33,021	79,571
Total .....	593	5,155	5,748	94,808	89,812	184,620
World total .....	1,902,896	820,129	2,723,025	2,483,255	966,143	3,449,398
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels .....	71,042	30,618	101,660	92,708	36,069	128,777

/ Preliminary.

/ If any, included in "Others, unspecified".

/ If any, included in "British Areas, n.e.c.".

/ If any, included in "French Areas, unspecified".



## SWITZERLAND HARVESTS LARGE GRAIN CROP

A bumper 1957 grain crop is reported for Switzerland. Production of breadgrains is somewhat above average and sharply above the 1956 production. Excessive moisture during the harvesting season last year made a large part of the breadgrain crop unfit for human consumption because of sprouting. With that grain diverted to feeding, a sharp increase was required in imports for food use. Imports of bread grains during the year ending July 1, 1958 are expected to be 250,000 - 300,000 metric tons compared with 560,000 tons in 1956-57.

## ISRAEL GRAPEFRUIT PRODUCTION MAY INCREASE

A government committee, appointed in response to an industry request to increase the production of canned grapefruit, recently investigated the desirability of expanding grapefruit plantings. The committee has concluded that a market exists for 3.5 million boxes of Israel grapefruit in various forms and that 8,000 acres of trees will produce this quantity of fruit. Since the Joint Center of Agriculture Planning has already set a limit of 11,250 acres on grapefruit no further increase was approved. The committee commented that present annual exports of 120,000 cases (24 No. 2s) of canned grapefruit could be increased to 500,000 cases if prices were considerably reduced.

## SPAIN'S ORANGE CROP ESTIMATED AT 31 MILLION BOXES

A newspaper article published in Madrid, Spain, reads as follows: It is estimated that this year's citrus crop will amount to approximately one million metric tons, (31 million boxes) of which 750,000 to 800,000 tons will be exported.

Roughly 50 percent of the crop has been purchased at "on the tree" prices ranging from 40 to 50 pesetas per "arroba" (\$3.63 to \$4.23 per 70-lb. box). Early varieties have sold for as much as 60 to 70 pesetas per "arroba" (\$2.42 to \$3.02 per 70-lb. box).

It is understood that Spain's "pet" markets this year will be Germany, the U. K. and Scandinavian countries. The fact that West Germany will abolish the outstanding import tax levied on all citrus imports as of January 1, 1958, will probably result in increased imports from Spain.

However, it is still uncertain the future of Spanish exports to European Common Market state-members. It is believed that Spain may have to meet heavy competition on the part of Algeria, Israel, and other citrus producing countries.

## Foreign Crops and Markets

U. S. COTTON IMPORTS  
LOWEST IN 5 YEARS

United States imports of cotton (for consumption) were 89,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in August-July 1956-57, the lowest in 5 years, and 35 percent below imports of 137,000 bales in 1955-56. July 1957 imports were 6,000 bales compared with 2,000 a year ago.

Most of this year's decline in cotton imports has been in the extra long staple varieties from Egypt and Peru. These were 48,000 bales, down 45 percent from imports of 87,000 bales in 1955-56. Imports of Asiatic-type short staple cotton, principally from Pakistan and India were 19,000 bales, 32 percent below imports of 28,000 bales last year. Imports of Upland-type cotton, mostly from Mexico, were 21,000 bales or about the same as the 22,000 bales imported a year ago.

COTTON: United States imports by country of origin,  
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Average		Year beginning August 1				
	1935-39		1945-49	1953	1954	1955	1956
	1935-39	1945-49	1953	1954	1955	1956	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	2
China.....	1/ 31	(2/)	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	63	103	77	73	60	36	
India.....	3/ 67	3/ 103	18	17	6	4	
Mexico.....	23	19	17	20	22	22	
Pakistan.....	(3/)	4/ 12	14	11	22	16	
Peru.....	1	23	8	22	23	8	
Sudan.....	(5/)	1/ 4	7	3	2	(2/)	
U.S.S.R.....	6/ 5	4/ 1	1	1	1	0	
Other countries...	0	0	1	2	(2/)	1	
Total 7/.....	8/ 185	8/ 260	145	150	137	89	

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Pakistan included with India prior to partition in 1947. 4/ 3-year average. 5/ Included with Egypt prior to 1942. 6/ 2-year average. 7/ Includes small quantities which are reexported each year. 8/ Total does not add due to partial averages.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

U. S. IMPORTS OF COTTON  
LINTERS DROP SHARPLY IN 1956-57

United States imports of cotton linters, mostly felting qualities, were 140,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in August-July 1956-57, declining sharply from linters imports of 206,000 bales in 1955-56. Imports in July 1957 were 9,000 bales, compared with 16,000 a year earlier.

Principal sources of linters imports in August-July 1956-57, with comparable 1955-56 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 86,000 bales (136,000); U.S.S.R. 36,000 (47,000); Brazil 5,000 (7,000); El Salvador 3,000 (4,000); Guatemala 3,000 (1,000); Belgium 2,000 (5,000); and Syria 2,000 (none).

#### AUSTRALIA IMPORTS MORE U.S. COTTON

Australia's imports of U. S. cotton increased sharply during the 1956-57 season, amounting to 67,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in August-June, more than twice the 29,000 bales imported a year earlier. Cotton imports from all sources were 93,000 bales in the current period, compared with 73,000 bales in August-June 1955-56. The U. S. share of this market increased from 40 percent in 1955-56 to 72 percent in the current period.

Quantities imported from other areas in August-June 1956-57, with comparable 1955-56 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 18,000 bales (21,000); Brazil 3,000 (173); Pakistan 2,000 (19,000); Peru 2,000 (262); and India 1,000 (2,000).

Cotton consumption in Australia during August-July 1956-57 increased to 95,000 bales, compared with 86,000 in 1955-56, and 90,000 in 1954-55. These figures include nonmill consumption of about 2,000 bales per year. U. S. cotton accounted for approximately 75 percent of mill consumption in 1956-57. This year's increase in cotton consumption resulted from greater production of weaving and condenser yarns, and increased output of toweling, drills, cotton tweeds, sheeting, and miscellaneous piece goods. The production of cotton yarns for knitting and for tire cord continued to decline in 1956-57.

Cotton production in Australia provides about 3 percent of mill requirements. The government guarantees a price to growers of 14 pence (13.06 U. S. cents) per pound of seed cotton, but competition from other crops and risk of adverse weather tend to limit expansion of cotton production.

Cotton stocks in Australia on August 1, 1957, were estimated at 25,000 bales, compared with 17,000 held a year earlier.

The relaxation of import restrictions on raw cotton, effective August 1, 1957, provides that cotton may now be imported from either dollar or nondollar areas as desired. Import licenses will be issued on a "sales replacement" basis. In this way, cotton may be imported at a rate sufficient to satisfy current mill requirements without undue accumulation of stocks.



# INDIA MAY ALLOW SOME EXPORTS OF PEANUT OIL

The Government of India reportedly may allow some quantities of peanut oil to be exported in the near future. Exports of peanut oil presently are banned, although exports of cottonseed oil, castor oil and linseed oil have been permitted to be licensed freely to all permissible destinations during the second half of the current calendar year. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, July 15, 1957.)

Manufacturers are being encouraged to use cottonseed oil instead of peanut oil in the manufacture of vanispati. To encourage the crushing of cottonseed, the Government abolished the excise duty of 35 rupees per long ton (0.32 cents per pound) leviable on cottonseed oil, effective August 28. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, August 20, 1956.)

The market for vegetable oils and oilseeds during July and August was characterized by a sharp fall in the prices of peanuts and peanut oil, a slight increase in the price of castor oil, and minor fluctuations in the prices of castor beans, flaxseed and linseed oil. In spite of the variations in price trends of individual seeds and oils, the general level of prices prevailing during the period was considerably lower than the level of the preceding 2 months. Favorable weather in the main producing areas and fears about the tightening of credit against all produce were the main factors responsible for weakness in the oilseeds and oils markets.

# GREECE EXPECTS LARGE OLIVE OIL OUTTURN

Estimates of olive oil production from 1957-crop olives in Greece vary considerably, depending on source. While the Ministry of Agriculture forecasts a bumper crop of 190,000 metric tons, informed trade sources foresee not more than 160,000 tons and then only under favorable weather conditions between now and harvest time.

High temperatures early in August effectively checked the dacus fly but variable weather toward the end of the month brought a belated appearance of the pest. This may yet affect, but probably not seriously, the size and quality of the forthcoming crop.

Oil production from 1956-crop olives was an estimated 138,000 metric tons.

# U. S. EXPORTS OF COTTON LINTERS DOWN IN 1956-57

U. S. exports of cotton linters, mostly chemical qualities, amounted to 422,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in August-July 1956-57. This was a decline of 12 percent from last year's exports of 482,000 bales, although well above 1954-55 exports of 312,000 bales. Linters exports in July 1957 were 27,000 bales, compared with 25,000 in July 1956.

Principal destinations of linters exports in August-July 1956-57, with comparable 1955-56 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 143,000 bales (127,000); Netherlands 79,000 (44,000); Japan 68,000 (63,000); United Kingdom 50,000 (115,000); Canada 35,000 (27,000); and France 29,000 (97,000).

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